

THE SENTINEL.

BY DOBYNS & CURRY.

Entered at the Postoffice, Oregon, Mo., as Second Class Matter.

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Best County in the Union.

TERMS: \$1.50 Per Year.

Watch the date following your name on the margin of the paper. It tells the date to which your subscription is paid.

Friday, July 17, 1908.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Postoffice, Oregon, Mo.

MAILS DEPART:
7:30 a. m. For Omaha and intermediate points, and all points north, east and west.
12:00 p. m. For all points north, south, east and west, except Tarkio and Villisca branches.
9:09 a. m. For St. Joseph and intermediate points.
4:25 p. m. For Villisca, north, mail to all points north, east, south and west, except intermediate between Forest City and St. Joseph.
12:45 a. m. For all points north, south, east and west. Mail made up at 8:00 p. m.
MAILS ARRIVE:
9:00 a. m. Omaha-Mails from all points, north, east, south and west.
10:30 a. m. Villisca and Tarkio Valley branches. Mails from north, east, south and west.
3:15 p. m. Main line K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. Mails from all points, north, south, east and west.
6:00 p. m. From St. Joseph.
7:30 a. m. Rural Route No. 1, leaves. Returns at 2:00 p. m.
7:30 a. m. Rural Route No. 2, leaves. Returns at 2:00 p. m.
7:30 a. m. Rural Route No. 3, leaves. Returns at 2:00 p. m.
7:30 a. m. Rural Route No. 4, leaves. Returns at 2:00 p. m.
7:30 a. m. Rural Route No. 5, leaves. Returns at 2:00 p. m.
2:30 a. m. Main line, K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. Mail from all points.
Mails are made up promptly 15 minutes before departing time.
Mail to Fortescue, Rulo and points on the B. & M. in Nebraska within 100 miles of this office, should be mailed before 8:45 a. m. in order to reach its destination the same day.
Mails for main line of K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. north and south, are made up and depart at the same time, for day trains, 12:10 p. m.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.

Convenes first Monday in January; fourth Mondays in April and August.
William C. Ellison, circuit judge.
Geo. C. Price, prosecuting attorney.
Fred W. Cook, circuit clerk.
A. R. McNulty, sheriff.
Harry M. Irwin, stenographer.

Probate Court.

Convenes second Mondays in February, May August and November.
Geo. W. Murphy, probate judge.

County Court.

Regular Terms: First Mondays in February, May, August and November.
Henry E. Wright, presiding judge.
George W. Cotten, judge 1st district.
Jno. H. Hunt, judge of 2d district.
Frank L. Zeller, clerk of county court.

County Board of Health.

Henry E. Wright, president.
George W. Cotten, vice-president.
Frank L. Zeller, secretary.
John H. Hunt, 2nd district.

County Board of Education.

Geo. W. Reavis, Maitland.
W. F. Gwinn, Mound City.
Mollie Palmer, Craig.

Collector of Revenue, Geo. F. Seeman.
County Treasurer, George W. Cummins.
Recorder of Deeds, John Speer.
Commissioner of Schools, Geo. W. Reavis.
Public Administrator, M. D. Walker.
Superintendent of Poor, Sebastian Carson.
Surveyor, Wm. M. Morris.
Assessor, Will Fitzmaurice.
C. W. Wyman, Corner, Maitland.
C. L. Evans, county physician.

Holt County population, 17,683.
State tax, 17c on \$100 valuation.
County tax, 30c on \$100 valuation.
County road tax, 10c on \$100 valuation.
Average school tax levy, 47c per \$100 valuation.
County created by act of legislature, January 29, 1841.
County named for Daniel Rice Holt, of Platte County.

Oregon, County Seat, created by act of legislature, June 21, 1841.
Population, 1,031.
Assessable wealth, \$6,616,670.
Assessable wealth, lands, town lots, and personal, \$6,616,670.
Lands, 3,813,320.
Town lots, 708,390.
Live Stock, 997,840.
Other personal, 1,207,150.
Total, 6,616,670.
Farmers pay on, 5,034,300.
Towns pay on, 1,582,280.
Electric lighted.
Waterworks system.
City tax, 75c on \$100.
School tax, 75c on \$100.

The great extravaganza at Denver, with its clamorous demonstrations, its fanfares, its salvos and its "stage business" is over. Mr. Bryan has drunk deep of victory and has glutted his vengeance on his enemies. The "injured and wounded" will now have their innings.

NEW PHASES OF THE QUESTION

Who Cares to Impose Additional Burdens Upon the Taxpayers This Year?

I have noted with considerable interest what has been said pro and con on the subject of moving the county seat from Oregon to Mound City. I have tried, too, to divest myself of any prejudice that I might have because I live much nearer the latter place than the former and would reap some advantage, provided the removal would really enhance the value of land near to the seat of justice, as has been claimed. All this being true, it will be understood that what I say is conscientious, and I think that my neighbors and indeed all who are similarly situated, will endorse what I say.

In the first place, contrary to claims now being made, it cannot be denied that the moving of the county seat will entail a large debt on the county. No doubt Mound City would cheerfully assume part of this indebtedness, but there is no way by which she can legally do so, and it seems to be unfair, to say the least, as well as absurd, for those of us who are interested, to contend to the contrary.

Another thing that seems unfair to me is to attempt to create the impression that the cost of making the change would, under any circumstances, be moderate. Every resident of Holt county knows that it would be very poor policy, even if it were possible or feasible to do so, to erect a building that would cost less than \$50,000. Indeed, the most penurious of all intelligent citizens could not do otherwise than admit that an expenditure of not less than \$75,000 would be required to equip the county with such buildings—court house and jail—as it would require at present, while if the probable increase in population and wealth is considered, as is generally done in such a case, it would require much more.

Now even under favorable conditions this would be assuming an obligation that would be a burden to the majority, and would depress land values, as a bonded indebtedness always does. Considering the condition of affairs this year it would be an absolute hardship. With a large part of the Missouri bottom covered with water, with crops badly damaged if not wholly destroyed in nearly all parts of the county, it seems almost suicidal to even think of imposing such a burden. To make matters worse, the fruit crop, which is usually a source of heavy revenue, is a failure in the valleys and badly hit elsewhere.

I will admit that I was at first attracted by the proposition, but an earnest consideration of all the details has removed much of the glamour, and it is this fact that induces me to speak of the matter now.

In the first place, I have doubts about the location of a county seat at any given point affecting the price of land near such point, excepting that which actually adjoins the favored town. It is a question, too, whether or not this result will be attained. In fact, I have concluded that the acquisition of the seat of justice does not necessarily build up a town, and if the cases I have considered are a criterion it is probable that if the county seat was moved to Mound City the improvements brought by it would be mostly confined to the public buildings necessary, while the office holders would be the greatest addition made to the population. Tarkio, in our neighboring town of Atchison, made its greatest and most rapid growth after it was demonstrated that it was impossible to move the county seat to that place, and we have been informed that many citizens there feel assured that it is a better town today than it would have been had the county seat been removed when it was voted on in 1882.

The proportion of people who drive to a county seat to transact business is no greater than those who go to any other town. The persons who live five or six miles away if drawn on the jury stay in the town as long as their duties keep them, and do not keep their teams there. When they can reach the place by rail or other public conveyance they do so, and the question of distance cuts little figure. Jurors are drawn from all parts of a county, and even those living nearer send their teams back after being taken to town. It is only about four times a year that such visits have to be made, and generally it is only during the terms of court that most persons are required to go to the county seat. Taxes can be paid at any town in the county which has a bank. Deeds and other instruments for record, as well as abstracts, etc., can be handled by mail. Thus in reality not one of twenty residents of the county is compelled to go to the county seat more than once a year.

It sounds rather nice to talk of having the county seat in the center of the county, but after all it cuts but a very small figure with the majority of even those who are compelled to go there. If the place is accessible distance is of little consequence, and in the case of jurors and witnesses the mileage is a consideration. However, I did not intend to mention these features.

It is the question of imposing a burden on the taxpayers that is a consideration, and especially so this year. It is inevitable that the principal crops produced in the county should be on the

high lands, and these sections will have to largely bear the burden. Of course the drawback of this year may not be repeated next year, or those that follow, but they may. This is the risk, the danger, and it is an element of doubt that will cause us all to consider the question carefully before acting.—Union Township Taxpayer in the Craig Leader, July 10, 1908.

From Mexico.

Mrs. Cora Evans Alderman of Monterey, Mexico, and three children are here on a visit with her brother, Harvey. She is the widow of the late Elder Alderman, who a number of years ago was in charge of the Christian church here. Mrs. Alderman is a missionary to that country and seems most devoted to her work and cause. Of the three children with her is her son Paul, aged 12, who gave us a call and whom we found a more than an ordinary bright boy, and a ready conversationalist. He speaks, reads and writes the Mexican as freely as his mother tongue and seems unusually well posted for one so young.

He tells us they have schools—Public, Private, Catholic and Protestant. In the Mexican schools the children study aloud, and such a buzz. We study in silence. He was a mission student. The native children are dirty and careless as to their general appearance and it is quite common for the teacher to send them out to "clean up." When a visitor enters the school, all the children rise, as an act of courtesy, and they remain standing until the teacher directs them to be seated. They are good singers. They have sewing days and are taught to make various little garments, embroidery, drawn work, and in some they are introducing dress-making; they take an interest in the work and do nicely.

The houses are built of stone and are built out to the walk with no yards and iron bars to the windows. What yards they have are always in the rear. The rich have their homes elegantly furnished. We also have a middle class that is well educated and comfortably situated; many teach and do office work. The poorer class live in the most humble way; their homes are of mere reeds, resembling the cane or corn stalks, stuck in the ground with the earth for a floor, no tables or chairs. This class lives on corn cakes, called tortillas, made of water and corn with no salt and baked on a hot tin lid, set on brick with fire underneath. They drink coffee ground to a powder and very strong and are lovers of sugar. They eat beans rolled up in their corn cakes, and eat with their hands, their cake serving as a spoon, if they should happen to have such a luxury as a plate. The men work in the smelters at very low wages; the women wash and make "tortillas," corn cakes, to sell. They all roll up in a blanket and sleep on the floor. This poor class are lovers of flowers and often have the morning glory vine running over their houses, and in passing you often hear them playing on a guitar or singing, being very fond of music. The men wrap in blankets, wear pants and a skirt, using the blanket as a coat. The women dress very much as the American, using a shawl on their heads, which serves as a parasol in summer and to keep them warm in winter. The rich Mexican would rather have his boy or girl uneducated, than to associate with the poorer class.

They do not have the respect for the dead that the Americans do. They smoke and talk as if nothing had happened. They have no ceremony. The poor carry their dead. The young are laid away in coffins painted blue with a white border. The parents walk behind and a girl carries a wooden cross with nothing on it; the mother carries candles and the father a child. This constitutes the funeral procession of the poor. The funerals of the rich are elaborate—horses, white horses and caquet, very much American. Women however are not allowed to attend funerals. When they die from a contagious disease, like the yellow fever, they are hauled away in a cart to the burying place, and then taken out and just put in the ground. They always cook their milk before using and serve it warm.

We have to pay \$7.50 for women's shoes per pair, \$7.00 for misses and \$5.00 for child's. Calico 15 to 25c; gingham apron, 30c; bananas 5c each; oranges, 3c each; butter, 90c a pound; eggs, 3c to 7c each; potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel; canned corn and tomatoes, 40c; dried apples and peaches 37½c; canned fruits, 50c to 75c a can; ladies' hose, \$1.25; muslin 25c a meter; a meter is 39 inches. Coal \$4.50 to \$5.00; sugar \$11 per cwt; lard 40c; bacon 50 to 80c; common side ham, \$8.00; cereal foods, 35 to 50c. The cheapest of board is \$50 to \$60 per month with room. Common hair ribbon, 80c yd. Laces are cheaper however in Mexico. Thread costs 9c a spool and apples 8 to 10c each. Beans is the national dish, always daily and very hot.

Common wages 75c a day.

On July 1, 33,000 railroad men were employed. According to reports of the Manufacturers' Association, over 500,000 men and women have been given employment during the past thirty days.

Vice-President Sullivan, of the American Federation of Labor, attacks President Gompers for the position he has taken politically.

CRAIG AND VICINITY.

Interesting Events of a Local Character, Compiled From the Craig Leader of July 10.

—H. B. Lawrence received \$6.25 per cent, for a bunch of fifty-six hogs which he took to St. Joseph last week. This was the top of the market. The animals averaged 375 pounds.

—Robert Lowery, aged 7 years, on July 4th to ascertain whether a fire cracker "had gone out" picked it up and blew upon it. It had not gone out, and Robert has been nursing a blistered lip ever since.

—Mrs. H. B. Crews, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was on June 25 operated upon for appendicitis. She rallied quickly and is recovering rapidly. Mr. Crews, who was formerly Miss Flora Ford, of Holt county, has taught in the Cherrydale, Brush Creek and other districts.

—C. E. Martin has returned from Nodaway county, where he was doing machine work for the International Harvester Company. He was one of thirteen assemblers laid off ten days ago when a series of rains set in after the floods were seemingly called off.

—Everett Thompson on the Fourth succeeded in badly burning his right hand with a cannon cracker which he had stuck in the muzzle of an old rifle out of which Don Wise had improvised a cannon. The hand is in bandages and will be painfully sore for some time.

—J. S. Donnell has six dead cherry trees on his residence property. They were choice grafts set out two years ago last spring. Last spring they were loaded with bloom and apparently perfectly healthy. Indications are that they are the victims of too much moisture. Others who raise fruit in the valley have had cherry trees die during the wet seasons.

—Ben Pearce, Tuesday shipped sixty-four cattle and seventy-three hogs, all light stuff, but well bred and in prime condition. He paid \$6.30 for thirty-eight hives bought of Peter Lower, which averaged 1,115 pounds. Twenty-six beehives, all short-horns, averaged 1,150 pounds, excepting a few head of quite young animals which averaged but 900 pounds. Most of the lot were two-year olds. They were corn and grass fattened by J. S. Nauman, who received \$6.25 per cwt. for the lot.

—The clothing of Mrs. Wm. Davis and her baby girl was set on fire Saturday last by a bunch of burning firecrackers thrown into a crowd by some heedless miscreant who ducked and ran through the crowd and could not be identified. Mrs. Davis stood upon the edge of the sidewalk trying to view the Woodmen's team work. She was holding her baby. Suddenly the firecrackers, burning, sizzling and sputtering, alighted upon her clothes and the child's garments, which were of light, soft material and were alight almost instantly in half a dozen places. bystanders grabbed the flames and put them out with their bare hands. By that time the fellow who threw the firecrackers had disappeared with two or three companions.

Why Should the Farmer Go to the Chautauqua?

Nowhere can a greater hive of activity be found than on the farm in the spring, when the ground must be prepared for the seed and carefully cultivated. Everyone on the farm is pressed into service, no drones are allowed. The good wife and mother is up early and all the long day is ministering to the needs of her household. The daughters learn at a tender age to make themselves useful as mother's helpers; the little boys take teams just as soon as they are able to manage horses. Everybody is intent on that seed and getting it into the ground.

There is not much time for anything but work, good hard work. Recreation, roman's, relaxation, castles in Spain, are not thought of. Sunday is the only day when the strain is not so great and even that is often given up to work in the fields, for the season is so short. Scarcely is time taken during the week to go to the mail box. What the outside world is doing is unknown; the universe is bounded by work and still more work. There is no let up until the harvest is in. And then! That is the time for vacation. Pack up your family, oh wise farmer, and go off for a rest and an outing. You need it; you have earned it; and so have they. Vacations need to be considered. Injuries, to be indulged in only by the wealthy. But it has changed. Nowadays level-headed men and women look upon a vacation as a necessity. They know that nothing pays bigger dividends than a little time spent out of the usual order. Things look different after we have been away for a few days. The same old things of which we were so tired look good to us when we get back home to them after an outing. The routine of everyday life does not seem too much like drudgery after we have had a little variety. The yoke fits easy after we have been out of the harness for a few days.

But how? When? Where? That has been the question until the Chautauqua Assembly came to answer it. No better vacation proposition was ever offered than the Chautauqua. In it every Chautauqua finds rest, recreation, an intellectual feast, and a spiritual uplift. The best part of it is that its joys and blessings are for everybody. The manager has provided suitable entertainment for each member of the family. Each one will find just what he wants the most, needs the greatest, enjoys the most. The cost of the vacation for the whole family is so small that its absence from the family purse will never be noticed.

As we all acknowledge the farmer and his family are a swarm of workers, with no drones in the hive. So the Chautauqua manager has arranged classes and lectures to help them with their work; to show them better ways of doing farm tasks, short cuts and quick returns, with better results being almost a Chautauqua slogan. Among the lectures are specialists on corn, farm products and things the farmer and his family are interested in.

But all work and no play is poor policy. So the Chautauqua gives these busy people some fun too. Busy people have little time to keep up with politics, the questions of the day, the new discoveries in science, the new thoughts in religion. So Chautauqua rests the farmer and his family by presenting these neglected factors in his life in bright easily understood talks and addresses, given by men and women who are devoting their lives to the consideration of those problems. And sandwichee in with all the serious part of the program is good music, jolly story-tellers, magicians, readers and impersonators who "knit up the ravelled sleeves of care with laughter."

The busy farmer has little time to be sociable with his neighbors. He is always too busy. But at Chautauqua, after the program is over, when he is wandering about the grounds or has stopped for a moment by the campfire, he has a chance to talk things over, to discuss the conditions of the country and to ask "How's the folks?" He renews old friendships, makes new ones, gets in touch with the world again and picks up stitches he dropped long ago in the rush and struggle for existence. He goes home feeling ten years younger and the whole family has taken a new lease upon life. He has the Chautauqua habit; so has the family. Close on the heels of reminiscences of "what we did at Chautauqua" comes plans for "next year we will" do this and that. A Chautauqua vacation pays big dividends. Try it this year and see; Oregon Chautauqua, July 25 to August 6.

THE OREGON HIGH SCHOOL



Will Begin Work September 7, '08

22 1-2 Units of Accredited Work With Missouri State University. Work Approved and Articulated With Vassar, Missouri State University, Northwestern University, Nebraska State University, Baker University and Other Leading Colleges and Universities of Missouri and the United States.

Equipped With the Latest Improved Steel Fire Escapes and New Steam Boilers for Heating Building.

Ample room will be made for all non-resident pupils who may desire to attend. Parents can find no better place to educate their sons and daughters. Excellent Library and Laboratory facilities are offered to the patrons of the school. No public school in Missouri maintains higher or better courses of work than Oregon. Students completing the work of this school can enter any course at the State University or other leading colleges of the United States. Anyone contemplating to attend school during the coming year should investigate carefully the grade of work which is done here. A capable corps of instructors will have charge of each department of work.

Young people desiring to prepare themselves for teachers will find work especially adapted to their needs. The general aim of the school is to give good, thorough, practical training for the different vocations of life's work. The Oregon High School has four courses of work which are as follows:

Language Course.	History Course.	Science Course.	Five Year Course.
FRESHMAN.			
REQUIRED: Latin, Algebra, Grammar, OPTIONAL: Ancient History, Physical Geography.	REQUIRED: Algebra, Grammar, Ancient History, OPTIONAL: Latin, Physical Geography.	REQUIRED: Grammar, Physical Geography, Algebra, OPTIONAL: Latin, Ancient History.	FIRST YEAR: Latin, Grammar, Algebra, Physical Geography or Ancient History.
SOPHOMORE.			
REQUIRED: Caesar, Algebra & Geometry, Rhetoric, OPTIONAL: Med. & Mod. History, Botany and Zoology, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: Algebra & Geometry, Med. & Mod. History, Rhetoric, OPTIONAL: Latin, Botany & Zoology, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: Botany and Zoology, Rhetoric, Algebra & Geometry, OPTIONAL: Latin, Med. & Mod. History, Greek or German.	SECOND YEAR: Latin, Algebra & Geometry, Rhetoric, Botany and Zoology or Medieval & Modern History.
JUNIOR.			
REQUIRED: Cicero, Geometry, American Literature, OPTIONAL: English History, Physics, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: English History, American Literature, Geometry, OPTIONAL: Latin, Physics, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: Physics, American Literature, Geometry, OPTIONAL: Latin, English History, Greek or German.	THIRD YEAR: Latin, Geometry, American Literature, Physics or English History.
SENIOR.			
REQUIRED: Virgil, English Literature, OPTIONAL: Plain and Solid Trigonometry, Chemistry, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: American History, English Literature, OPTIONAL: Plain and Solid Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin, Greek or German.	REQUIRED: Chemistry, English Literature, OPTIONAL: Plain and Solid Trigonometry, American History, Latin, Greek or German.	FOURTH YEAR: Latin, Geometry or Trigonometry, English Literature, Greek or German.
FIFTH YEAR:			
Chemistry, Greek or German, American History or Science or Plain and Solid Trigonometry.			

A Scholarship is offered to one Scholar from North District, one from South, and one at large, for one year, who had the highest grades in Holt County Rural Schools.

TUITION: High School: \$25 for 9 months, or \$3 for one month. Grammar Department: \$18 for 9 months, or \$2.25 for one month. Primary Department: \$12 for 9 months, or \$1.50 for one month. For further particulars, call on or address, ERNEST TATE, Superintendent. J. T. THATCHER, Secretary.